

Date: Sun, 15 Aug 93 12:31:29 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #982
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sun, 15 Aug 93 Volume 93 : Issue 982

Today's Topics:

 Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups
 Index to the rec.radio.amateur.* Supplemental Archives
 Opinions: TM-241A, DR-130T, ...?
 Questions from Nonham on Portable comm

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Sun, 15 Aug 1993 11:00:24 GMT
From: nevada.edu!news.unomaha.edu!news@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Posted-By: auto-faq 2.4
Archive-name: radio/personal-intro
Revision: 1.4 06/30/93 12:04:14
Changes: new rec.radio.amateur.* newsgroups, cs.utexas.edu gateway

(Note: The following is reprinted with the permission of the author.
Due to the recent reorganization, it is also on a temporarily-
accelerated posting schedule as follows:

July weekly
August bi-weekly
September back to monthly)

This message describes the rec.radio.amateur.*, rec.radio.cb, rec.radio.info,

and rec.radio.swap newsgroups. It is intended to serve as a guide for the new reader on what to find where. Questions and comments may be directed to the author, Jay Maynard, K5ZC, by Internet electronic mail at jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu. This message was last changed on 30 June 1993 to add the groups created during the latest reorganization vote and the description of the cs.utexas.edu gateway.

History

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Way back when, before there was a Usenet, the Internet hosted a mailing list for hams, called (appropriately enough) INFO-HAMS. Ham radio discussions were held on the mailing list, and sent to the mailboxes of those who had signed up for it. When the Usenet software was created, and net news as we now know it was developed, a newsgroup was created for hams: net.ham-radio. The mailing list and the newsgroup were gatewayed together, eventually.

As the net grew, and as packet radio came into vogue, packet discussion began to dominate other topics in the group and on the list. This resulted in the logical solution: a group was created to hold the packet discussion, and another corresponding mailing list was created as well: net.ham-radio.packet and PACKET-RADIO, respectively.

These two groups served for several years, and went through Usenet's Great Renaming essentially unchanged, moving from net.ham-radio[.packet] to rec.ham-radio[.packet]. Readership and volume grew with the rest of the network.

The INFO-HAMS mailing list was originally run from a US Army computer at White Sands Missile Range, SIMTEL20. There were few problems with this arrangement, but one was that the system was not supposed to be used for commercial purposes. Since one of hams' favorite pastimes is swapping gear, it was natural for hams to post messages about equipment for sale to INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio. This ran afoul of SIMTEL20's no-commercial-use restriction, and after some argument, a group was created specifically for messages like that: rec.ham-radio.swap. This group wasn't gatewayed to a mailing list, thus avoiding problems.

While all this was happening, other folks wanted to discuss other aspects of the world of radio than the personal communications services. Those folks created the rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm newsgroups, and established the precedent of the rec.radio.* hierarchy, which in turn reflected Usenet's overall trend toward a hierarchical name structure.

The debate between proponents of a no-code ham radio license and its opponents grew fierce and voluminous in late 1989 and 1990. Eventually, both sides grew weary of the debate, and those who had not been involved even more so. A proposal for a newsgroup dedicated to licensing issues failed. A later

proposal was made for a group that would cover the many recurring legal issues discussions. During discussion of the latter proposal, it became clear that it would be desirable to fit the ham radio groups under the rec.radio.* hierarchy. A full-blown reorganization was passed by Usenet voters in January 1991, leading to the overall structure we now use.

After the reorganization, more and more regular information postings began to appear, and were spread out across the various groups in rec.radio.*. Taking the successful example of the news.answers group, where informational postings from across the net are sent, the group rec.radio.info was created in December, 1992, with Mark Salzyn, VE6MGS, initially serving as moderator.

In January, 1993, many users started complaining about the volume in rec.radio.amateur.misc. This led to a discussion about a second reorganization, which sparked the creation of a mailing list by Ian Kluft, KD6EUI. This list, which was eventually joined by many of the most prolific posters to the ham radio groups, came up with a proposal to add 11 groups to the rec.radio.amateur hierarchy in April 1993. The subsequent vote, held in May and early June, approved the creation of five groups: rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc (to replace .packet), .equipment, .homebrew, .antenna, and .space.

The Current Groups

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I can hear you asking, "OK, so this is all neat history, but what does it have to do with me now?" The answer is that the history of each group has a direct bearing on what the group is used for, and what's considered appropriate where.

The easy one is rec.radio.amateur.misc. It is what rec.ham-radio was renamed to during the reorganization. Any message that's not more appropriate in one of the other groups belongs here, from contesting to DX to ragchewing on VHF to information on becoming a ham.

The group rec.radio.amateur.digital.misc is for discussions related to (surprise!) digital amateur radio. This doesn't have to be the common two-meter AX.25 variety of packet radio, either; some of the most knowledgeable folks in radio digital communications can be found here, and anything in the general area is welcome. The name was changed to emphasize this, and to encourage discussion not only of other text-based digital modes, such as AMTOR, RTTY, and Clover, but things like digital voice and video as well. The former group, rec.radio.amateur.packet, has not been removed as of this writing, but it is obsolete, and you should use .digital.misc instead. The group has the .misc as part of the name to allow further specialization if the users wish it, such as .digital.tcp-ip.

The swap group is now rec.radio.swap. This recognizes a fact that became

evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place. Equipment wanted postings belong here too. Discussions about the equipment generally don't; if you wish to discuss a particular posting with the buyer, email is a much better way to do it, and the other groups, especially .equipment and .homebrew, are the place for public discussions. There is now a regular posting with information on how to go about buying and selling items in rec.radio.swap; please refer to it before you post there.

The first reorganization added two groups to the list, one of which is rec.radio.amateur.policy. This group was created as a place for all the discussions that seem to drag on interminably about the many rules, regulations, legalities, and policies that surround amateur radio, both existing and proposed. The neverending no-code debate goes here, as does the New Jersey scanner law, the legality of ordering a pizza on the autopatch, what a bunch of rotten no-goodniks the local frequency coordinating body is, and so on.

The other added group is rec.radio.cb. This is the place for all discussion about the Citizens' Band radio service. Such discussions have been very inflammatory in rec.ham-radio in the past; please do not cross-post to both rec.radio.cb and rec.radio.amateur.* unless the topic is genuinely of interest to both hams and CBers - and very few topics are.

The rec.radio.info group is just what its name implies: it's the place where informational messages from across rec.radio.* may be found, regardless of where else they're posted. As of this writing, information posted to the group includes Cary Oler's daily solar propagation bulletins, ARRL bulletins, the Frequently Asked Questions files for the various groups, and radio modification instructions. This group is moderated, so you cannot post to it directly; if you try, even if your message is crossposted to one of the other groups, your message will be mailed to the moderator, who is currently Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS. The email address for submissions to the group is rec-radio-info@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. Inquires and other administritivia should be directed to rec-radio-request@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca. For more information about rec.radio.info, consult the introduction and posting guidelines that are regularly posted to that newsgroup.

The groups rec.radio.amateur.antenna, .equipment, .homebrew, and .space are for more specialized areas of ham radio: discussions about antennas, commercially-made equipment, homebrewing, and amateur radio space operations. The .equipment group is not the place for buying or selling equipment; that's what rec.radio.swap is for. Similarly, the .space group is specifically about amateur radio in space, such as the OSCAR program and SAREX, the Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment; other groups cover other aspects of satellites and space. Homebrewing isn't about making your own alcoholic beverages at home (that's rec.crafts.brewing), but rather construction of radio and electronic

equipment by the amateur experimenter.

The rec.radio.amateur.misc, .packet, and .policy groups, and the rec.radio.info group, are available by Internet electronic mail in digest format; send a mail message containing "help" on a line by itself to listserv@ucsd.edu for instructions on how to use the mail server. The rec.radio.swap group is not available for reading by electronic mail. At this writing, the most recently added groups are also not available for reading by electronic mail, although that may change.

All of the groups can be posted to by electronic mail, though, by using a gateway at the University of Texas at Austin. To post a message this way, change the name of the group you wish to post to by replacing all of the '.'s with '-'s - for example, rec.radio.swap becomes rec-radio-swap - and send to that name@cs.utexas.edu (rec-radio-swap@cs.utexas.edu, for example). You may crosspost by including multiple addresses as Cc: entries (but see below). This gateway's continued availability is at the pleasure of the admins at UT-Austin, and is subject to going away at any time - and especially if forgeries and other net.abuses become a problem. You have been warned.

A Few Words on Crossposting

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Please do not crosspost messages to two or more groups unless there is genuine interest in both groups in the topic being discussed, and when you do, please include a header line of the form "Followup-To: group.name" in your article's headers (before the first blank line). This will cause followups to your article to go to the group listed in the Followup-To: line. If you wish to have replies to go to you by email, rather than be posted, use the word "poster" instead of the name of a group. Such a line appears in the headers of this article.

One of the few examples of productive cross-posting is with the rec.radio.info newsgroup. To provide a filtered presentation of information articles, while still maintaining visibility in their home newsgroups, the moderator strongly encourages cross-posting. All information articles should be submitted to the rec.radio.info moderator so that he may simultaneously cross-post your information to the appropriate newsgroups. Most newsreaders will only present the article once, and network bandwidth is conserved since only one article is propagated. If you make regular informational postings, and have made arrangements with the moderator to post directly to the group, please cross-post as appropriate.

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Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by stupidity.

"If my car ran OS/2, it'd be there by now" -- bumper sticker

GCS d++ p+ c++ l+ m+/- s/++ g++ w++ t+ r

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73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

Celebrating 60 years of the Univ. of Maryland ARA - W3EAX (1933-1993)

Date: Sun, 15 Aug 1993 11:00:12 GMT

From: nevada.edu!news.unomaha.edu!news@uunet.uu.net

Subject: Index to the rec.radio.amateur.* Supplemental Archives

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Posted-By: auto-faq 2.4

Archive-name: radio/ham-radio/archives

The following is a list of informational files for this newsgroup available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu (currently at IP number 128.205.32.9) or the Australian mirror at grivel.une.edu.au (currently at IP number 129.180.4.7).

Questions to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu

1750m.band	- misc info on the 1750m band
222xvtr.zip	- PostScript code for KH6CP no-tune 222-MHz transverter
ampr_coordinators	- coordinators for packet IP addresses
antenna_refs	- references for articles about antenna designs
arrl-logo.ps	- ARRL logo in PostScript format
arrl_bib	- bibliographies from ARRL literature (ASCII format)
arrl_digital_minutes	- Minutes of the ARRL committee on digital comm.
arrl_fo_jobs	- descriptions of some ARRL Field Organization jobs
arrl_info_service	- announcement of the ARRLs trial information service
cal_pd_freq	- California police frequencies
callbook.tar.Z	- sources for the marvin callsign server v1.3
canadian.Z	- Canadian ham database in FCC format
carpet.loop.2	- Antenna for apartments and small spaces
clubcalls.Z	- database of US ham clubs
comb6.zip	- HF Propagation Predication program
docket_91-36	- information regarding the proposed scanner regs
dxcc-k2di	- ARRL DXCC country list
element_credit	- rules about VE credit for earlier exams
elmers_admin	- information about the elmers list (see below)
elmers_list	- list of elmers on the network
exam_ops	- info on exams and exam opportunities
faq_callsign	- frequently asked questions about the callsign server
faq_ham_1	- frequently asked questions about ham radio (pts 1)

faq_ham_2 - frequently asked questions about ham radio (pts 2)
 faq_ham_3 - frequently asked questions about ham radio (pts 3)
 faq_packet - frequently asked questions about packet radio
 faq_shortwave - frequently asked questions about shortwave
 fft.com - EGA/VGA DOS command for spectral display (QST 1/92)
 ffth.com - Hercules DOS command for spectral display (QST 1/92)
 field_day_92 - field day rules for 1992
 florida_antenna - Florida State antenna law info
 guide2newsgroups - description of USENET newsgroups dedicated to radio
 ham_sat_sum - summary of information needed to get on satellite
 hams_on_usenet - list of ham operators and e-mail addresses on the net
 hamstacks - information about the question pool stacks
 handicap_waiver - info on obtaining a handicapped test waiver
 hf_rigs - QST reviews of available HF rigs
 ht_info - general information about commercial hand helds
 icom_ic_w21at_mods - increases the number of bands on an Icom IC W21AT
 intro_to_sw1 - info for aspiring short wave listeners
 intro_to_scanners - info for aspiring scanner listeners
 jlem.zip - Program, w/source, for 2kx8 ROM emulator, QEX 01/93
 j-poles - description of j-pole antenna made from twin-lead
 lead_acid_batteries - essay on lead-acid batteries
 license_plates - guide to ham calls on license plates
 logos - PostScript logos for various ham organizations
 mail_order - a database of electronic mail order shops
 manufacturers - names and addresses of ham gear manufacturers
 motorola_ge_service_man - how to get service manuals for Motorola and GE rigs
 nasa_select - places where you can hear NASA SELECT broadcasts
 new_packeteers - helpful essays for new packeteers
 newcomers - tips and hints for those new to amateur radio
 nprm_93_85_text - text of docket 93-85 (message forwarding systems)
 packet_clubs - organizations you can get more packet info from
 packet_gateways - list of gateways from packet to Internet
 packet_misc - miscellaneous packet info
 packet_software - list of packet software versions
 phone_bbs_list - phone BBSs for ham related issues/software
 pio_handbook - ARRL Public Information Officer's Handbook
 pr_docket_92-136 - text of FCC PR Docket 92-136
 qsl_bureau1 - information about the ARRL QSL bureau
 qsl_bureau2 - "what should I do if" list for the QSL bureau
 qst_prodrev - index of ARRL product reviews in QST
 quest_pool_novice - novice question pool - good after 7/1/93
 quest_pool_technician - technician question pool - good after 7/1/93
 quest_pool_general - general question pool - good before 6/30/94
 quest_pool_advanced - advanced question pool - good before 6/30/95
 quest_pool_extra - extra question pool - good before 6/30/96
 repeater_map_proj - description of Electronic Repeater Mapping Project
 rfi_tips - good posting about RFI
 sol_geo_data - description of daily solar geophysical broadcasts

sol_terra_terms - glossary of solar-terrestrial terms
 sstv_wefax_info - general help for SSTV and WEFAX users
 usenet_purchases - tips on buying and selling via USENET

For readers of this newsgroup both new and experienced, these files are a de-facto "Required Reading List" to provide definitive answers and pointers to other sources for questions that come up in this forum.

This is also your archive, so any additional articles, guides, or small PostScript graphics that you feel would enhance this collection are most welcome. Submit to Devon via his E-mail address above.

Thanks go to Devon Bowen, KA2NRC, for providing diskspace and maintaining these valuable archives, as well as all the authors who wrote and submitted the information contained in them.

Additional archives out there that have /pub/ham-radio directories are encouraged to "mirror" these files to provide redundant storage for these documents. Some of these sites (which may or may not mirror ftp.cs.buffalo.edu) include:

ucsd.edu	128.54.16.1	/hamradio
nic.funet.fi	128.214.6.100	/pub/ham
		/pub/dx
csseq.cs.tamu.edu	128.194.2.20	/ham-radio
suntan.tandem.com	130.252.10.8	/hamradio
col.hp.com	15.255.240.16	/packet
talos.cs.buffalo.edu	128.205.32.9	/pub/ham-radio
bubba.business.uwo.ca	129.100.22.42	/hamster/ham
		/hamster/tcpip
		/hamster/mods
		/hamster/view
vax.cs.pitt.edu	130.49.2.1	/pub/arrl8
		/pub/ka9q
		/pub/ncpa
		/pub/tnc2
brlga.cc.uq.oz.au	130.102.128.5	/pub/ka9q
tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov	128.183.10.100	/public
helios.tn.cornell.edu	128.84.241.2	/pub
wuarchive.wustl.edu	128.252.135.4	/mirrors/msdos/hamradio
		/mirrors/msdos/packet
		/mirrors/msdos/ka9q-tcpip
		/mirrors/cpm/hamradio
		/mirrors/cpm/packet
		/mirrors/misc/hamradio
		/mirrors/misc/packet
		/mirrors/misc/ka9q-tcpip
gatekeeper.dec.com	16.1.0.2	/pub/net/ka9q

sun.soe.clarkson.edu	128.153.12.3	/pub/ka9q
sics.se	192.16.123.90	/archive/packet
		/pub/packet-incoming
sabrina.dei.unipd.it	147.162.2.106	/pub/hamradio
uhunix2.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu	128.171.44.7	/incoming/ham-radio
caticsuf.cati.csufresno.edu	129.8.100.15	/pub/ham-radio
ftp.waseda.ac.jp	133.9.1.32	/pub/toumon/ham-radio
garfield.catt.ncsu.edu	152.1.43.23	/pub/hamradio
plan9.njit.edu	128.235.1.10	/pub/hamradio
sunee.uwaterloo.ca	129.97.128.196	/pub/radio
grivel.une.edu.au	129.180.4.7	/pub/ham-radio
uxc.cso.uiuc.edu	128.174.5.50	/pub/ham-radio
iraun1.ira.uka.de	129.13.10.90	/pub/ham-radio
nic.switch.ch	130.59.1.40	/software/hamradio
		/software/mac/ham-radio
iesd.auc.dk	130.225.48.4	/ham-radio
akutaktak.andrew.cmu.edu	128.2.35.1	/aw0g (softkiss-mac)
??????????	129.69.162.1	/pub (login as ftp
		pkt cluster,usa callbook)
gandalf.umcs.maine.edu	130.111.112.21	/pub/ham-radio # ls -l NO !)
rtfm.mit.edu	18.70.0.224	/pub/usenet/news.answers/radio
tamu.edu	128.194.15.32	/pc-sig
ftp.geo.brown.edu	128.148.116.19	/pub/hamradio
ns.risc.net	155.212.2.2	/ham-radio

Questions about FTP mirroring and access to appropriate software should be directed to me, or do an Archie search on the keyword "mirror."

For those without FTP access (and only those without FTP access, please), there is an FTP mail server at ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com (IP 16.1.0.1). Send the word "HELP" to this address for more information.

Additional documents on Usenet and other newsgroups may be obtained from rtfm.mit.edu (IP 18.70.0.224) via anonymous FTP or via mail server (send the word "HELP" to mail-server@rtfm.mit.edu).

The American Radio Relay League has recently made available a mail-server to distribute many of their informational documents in electronic form. Send E-mail to info@arrl.org with "HELP" in the message body for more information.

Yet another mail-server has been made available by Steve Harding, KA6ETB. Send E-mail to ham-server@grafex.Cupertino.CA.US with "HELP" in the message body for more information.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

Celebrating 60 years of the Univ. of Maryland ARA - W3EAX (1933-1993)

Date: 15 Aug 93 14:19:43 GMT
From: att-out!cbnews!spf@RUTGERS.EDU
Subject: Opinions: TM-241A, DR-130T, ...?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hey folks,

I've been interested in an entry-level 2m mobile on the cheap, but have found them rather tough to come by used (I don't get the time to hit fests and such, unfortunately). So thumbing through ads and looking at prices, I find a few "name brand" models in the \$300s. Two of these, the Kenwood TM-241A (\$380) and the Alinco DR-130T (\$330) stuck out for some reason, though I'm sure there are others in their category.

I'd appreciate any opinions on these rigs, since in my frustration I'm likely to do something rash. I don't think I need dual band (and I'm pretty sure I can't afford it). I just want a basic mobile with good power, dtmf, and extended receive (to satisfy the voyeur in me). Any thoughts?

Steve

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SLO: 101 Crawfords Corner Road
Holmdel, New Jersey 07733

Date: Sun, 15 Aug 1993 13:00:36 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Questions from Nonham on Portable comm
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <24jg53\$qvt@cyberspace.com> devlin@cyberspace.com (Erston Reisch) writes:

>I have a few questions about portable computer communication via radio,

>probably amateur.

>

>I'm intrested in finding a way to allow communciation between a 'master'
>station and a portable station via radio. The minimum range needed would
>be one mile (at the least) and a range of more would be wonderful. The
>connection speed must also be 2400 baud or higher, again the more the
>better.

>

>This connection would need to be very small on the mobile end, as well as
>battery powered. It would be used only by one person (me) who could get
>the proper licence(s). I would like to use it to connect with my main
>system from a subnotebook I plan on buying (Bicom B260i). I would also
>plan on connecting to other systems from my home system, via phone/modem
>connections. Would this violate FCC connections? (Probably..Sigh.)

>

>Could anyone point me in the proper direction to start in (ie: packet,
>something else, etc)? I'm not a ham, but did a decent amount of watching
>an experienced ham while away at school, and still remember some of the
>stuff he taught me.

Packet technology will do what you want. The only real question is one of legal technicality. As long as you aren't using the system for routine business communications, or dealing with obscene materials, you could use amateur radio. However, if you intend either of the above, or communications with non-hams (sometimes legal, sometimes not, a complex issue), then you'd be better served by a commercial license.

Pac-Comm, 3652 W. Cypress St, Tampa FL, offers packet equipment for the amateur and commercial markets that is small, low power, capable of baudrates up to 9600, and in some commercial models also includes the two way radio as well as the digital equipment in one integrated box. AEA and Kantronics also market items for the commercial market, but their equipment is larger, uses more power, and isn't integrated with a two way radio.

A note on packet speed. Normal amateur packet, and most commercial variants, is half duplex on a simplex radio channel. That means that a 1200 baud connection will behave like a much slower telephone connection of the same basic baudrate. Because of turnaround delays, effective thruput will be quite a bit less than 600 baud for single hops. If you need a relay point, called a digipeater or node, then the effective thruput is at least halved again for each such hop. AX25 packet allows up to 8 hops, so it's possible to see thruput lower than 40 baud on a *clear* channel. If others are operating on the channel as well, it will be even lower as the channel is shared. 2400 baud is not remarkably better because turnaround delays and short packets slow it nearly as much as 1200 baud.

9600 baud is better. Sometimes the thruput equals a phone 2400 baud modem, even on a fairly busy channel. To get the snappy interactive response most of us are accustomed to, however, you need to jump to 56 kilobaud RF modem systems. GRAPES offers a *kit* for amateur use at this speed. Using an interactive text editor on a system two hops away is very workable with this system. Simplex range is usually in the 10 to 30 mile area depending on terrain.

It should be noted that when you step above 1200 baud in the amateur bands, however, it's sometimes difficult to find other stations who can accomodate your higher speed transmissions. 2400 baud is pretty much a dead issue on the amateur bands, but 9600 is building a larger following. The GRAPES systems total perhaps 700 or so worldwide, so it's definitely a good idea to pair up with a partner if you want to operate at this speed right now. (There are a few "hotbed" areas, such as the Atlanta area, some places in Canada and Europe, and a few spots in SE Asia where 56 kb is fairly common.)

In the commercial world the only equivalent is the spread spectrum wireless lan product. These latter, however, may not have the range you need. Achieving a one mile range with the wireless lan products usually requires ideal terrain and point to point directional antennas. The other systems can be used with simple whip antennas, and more power, so that you can range about mobile up to 30 miles from a base station under most terrain conditions. And you can use the node relay mode to use other, often high site mounted, relay stations to extend your range to 60 miles or more. Use of more than two relay nodes for real time communications is usually not feasible. If you need longer distances, you have to resort to store and forward systems, mainly Email type operation.

Gary

--

Gary Coffman KE4ZV	"If 10% is good enough	gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems	for Jesus, it's good	uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way	enough for Uncle Sam."	emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244	-Ray Stevens	

Date: Sun, 15 Aug 1993 20:11:25 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
newsserver.jvnc.net!yale.edu!cs.yale.edu!wsub.ctstateu.edu!
ritterbus001@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <23s7lg\$el@neuromancer.key.amdahl.com>,
<CBCqsp.51E@srgenprp.sr.hp.com>, <0J5ot*-Tx@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca>le
Subject : Re: Converting to three hole plugs from two-hole plugs

In article <0J5ot*-Tx@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca>, dreamer@lhaven.UUmh.Ab.Ca (Lawrence "The Dreamer" Chen) writes:

> In article <1993Aug9.142049.21718@walter.cray.com>, Walter Spector writes:

>

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>> >: My new(?) house is 38 years old and has (mostly) two prong (no ground)

>> >: AC-outlets.

>> >

>>

The house where I rent has mostly two-prong, but the wiring is all covered in the flexible, metallic conduit (I think the common trade name is BX.) An electrician friend that used to live in the area told me that since the BX was connected to ground at the service panel, and was electro-mechanically connected to each outlet box, that the outlet boxes provided a suitable ground. Don't accept my word on it, I'm sure your insurance company won't :-)

This brings up another point that perhaps somebody else will have clarification on. My water is from a well, with the pump and tank situated in the basement. However, the feed line to the well is some sort of plastic, that looks like PVC. Since I have never seen PVC that conducts, my assumption is that _my cold water pipes are _not_ grounded_. If anybody knows anything to the contrary, could you 'splain thees to mee pleeze. Otherwise, well water users beware!

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One if by LAN, two if by C, three if by C++

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #982
